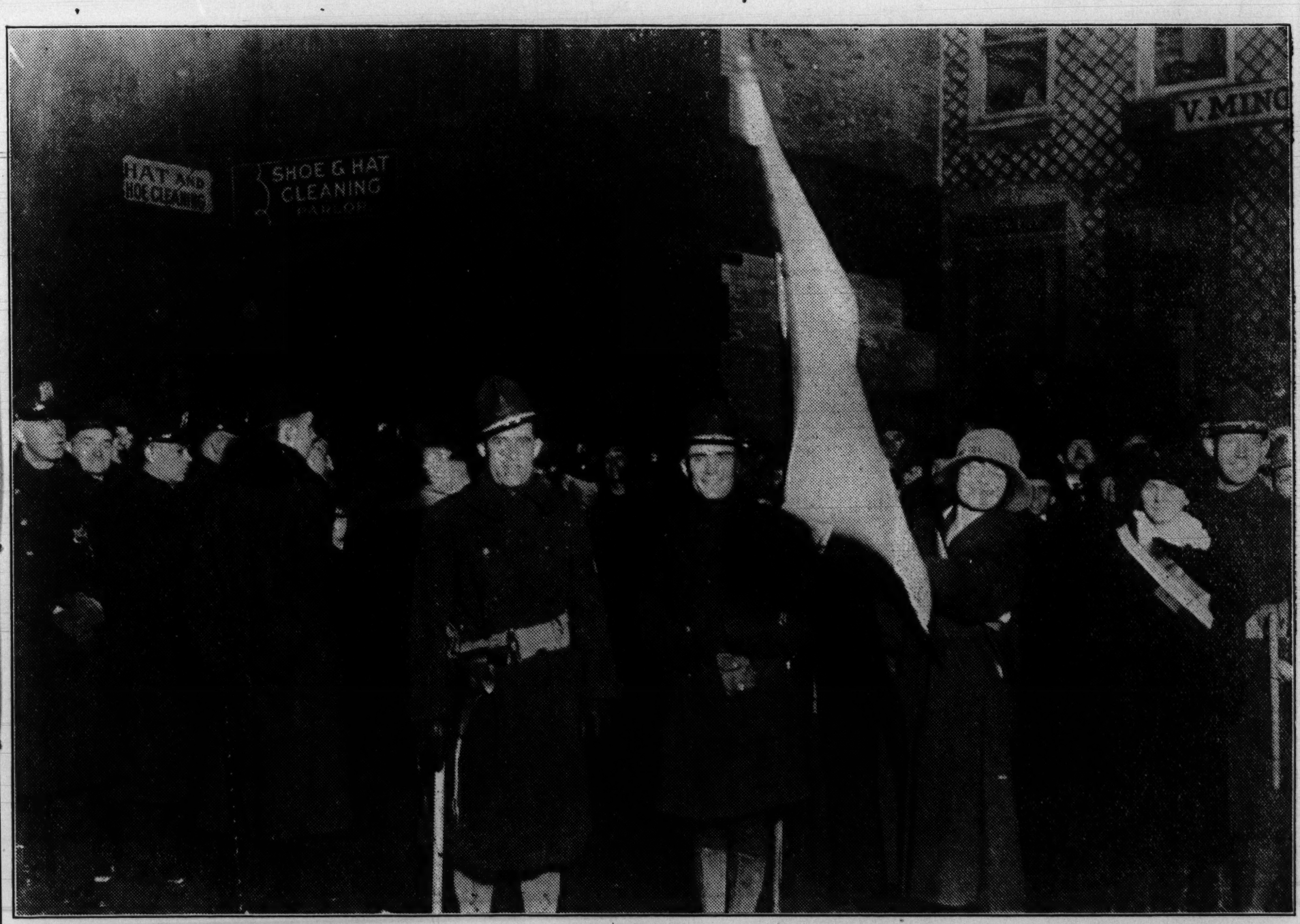
Vol. VII. No. 11
FIVE CENTS

# The Suffragist

OFFICIAL WEEKLY, ORGAN OF
THE NATIONAL WOMAN'S PARTY

SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1919




Suffragists Being Arrested in New York Demonstration

# National Woman's Party

*(Incorporated, 1913)*

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, 14 JACKSON PLACE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Tel. Franklin 7120

BRANCH HEADQUARTERS

*Delaware*, 17 East 7th Street, Wilmington. *Tel. Wilmington* 5580

*District of Columbia*, 14 Jackson Place, Washington, D. C. *Tel. Franklin* 7120

*Indiana*, 611 Fletcher Savings and Trust Co., Indianapolis

*Louisiana*, 325 Corondelet St., New Orleans

*Maryland*, 817 N. Charles Street, Baltimore. *Tel. Mt. Vernon* 3279

*Massachusetts*, 9 Park Street, Boston. Tel. Haymarket 4048

*Nevada*, 153 North Virginia St., Reno

*New Jersey*, 709 Union Building, Clinton Street, Newark

*New York*, 13 East 41st Street, New York. *Tel. Murray Hill* 5444

*Pennsylvania*, 213 Penfield Building, Philadelphia. *Tel. Filbert* 5652

*Rhode Island*, 557 Westminster Street, Providence

## OBJECT: TO SECURE AN AMENDMENT TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION ENFRANCHISING WOMEN

MEMBERSHIP: Open to all women who, regarding woman suffrage as the foremost political issue of the day, support it irrespective of the interests of any national political party.

ENTRANCE FEE: Twenty-five cents. There are no dues.

### Executive Committee

Miss Alice Paul, *Chairman*
Miss Mabel Vernon, Nev., *Secretary*
Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall, Md., *Treasurer*
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, D. C.
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, N. Y.
Mrs. John W. Brannan, N. Y.
Miss Lucy Burns, N. Y.
Mrs. Gilson Gardner, D. C.
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn, Conn.
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles, Del.
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Md.
Mrs. Henry G. Leach, N. Y.
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, Pa.
Miss Doris Stevens, Neb.
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Miss Maud Younger, Cal.

### National Committee of State Chairmen

*Chairman*, Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles

*Secretary*, Miss Mary Ingham

*Alabama*
Miss Oliver Richard
1004 Government Street
Mobile

*Arkansas*
Mrs. Edward M. Jarrett
Batesville

*California*
Mrs. Genevieve Allen
107 Tenth Street
San Francisco

*Colorado*
Mrs. Bertha W. Fowler
1225 Wood Ave., Colorado Springs

*Connecticut*
Mrs. Thomas N. Hepburn
356 Laurel St.
Hartford, Conn.

*Delaware*
Mrs. Florence Bayard Hilles
17 East 7th Street, Wilmington

*District of Columbia*
Mrs. Henry Atwater
14 Jackson Place
Washington, D. C.

*Florida*
Miss Helen Hunt
417 West Church St.
Jacksonville
Mrs. A. Travers Ewell (Chairman Campaign Committee)
153 Powell Place, Jacksonville

*Idaho*
Mrs. Marcella Pride
Boise

*Illinois*
Miss Ella Abeel
4907 Vincennes Ave., Chicago

*Indiana*
Mrs. Homer T. Burnett
1554 Ashland Ave.
Indianapolis

*Iowa*
Miss Florence Harsh
(Legislative Chairman)
Hubbell Bldg.
Des Moines

*Kansas*
Mrs. Lilla Day Monroe
909 Harris St., Topeka

*Kentucky*
Miss Edith Callahan
2016 3d Ave., Louisville

*Louisiana*
Mrs. E. J. Graham
7025 Freret St., New Orleans

*Maine*
Mrs. Robert Treat Whitehouse
108 Vaughan Street, Portland

*Maryland*
Mrs. Donald R. Hooker
817 North Charles St., Baltimore

*Massachusetts*
Mrs. Agnes Morey
9 Park Street, Boston

*Michigan*
Mrs. Nelson Whittemore
2967 West Grand Boulevard
Detroit

*Minnesota*
Mrs. A. R. Colvin, Davern Ave.
St. Paul

*Mississippi*
Mrs. N. D. Goodwin
Gulfport

*Nebraska*
Mrs. W. E. Hardy
(Member Advisory Council)
Calvert Place,
R. F. D. Lincoln

*New Hampshire*
Miss Sallie W. Hovey
214 State Street, Portsmouth

*New Jersey*
Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins
709 Union Building, Clinton St.
Newark

*New Mexico*
Mrs. Arthur A. Kellam
707 South Arno St.
Albuquerque

*New York*
Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont
13 East 41st St., New York City

Mrs. John Winters Brannan (acting)
137 E. 66th St.

*North Dakota*
Mrs. Elizabeth Darrow O'Neil
714 Eighth Street, Fargo

*Ohio*
Mrs. Valentine Winters
319 West 1st St., Dayton

*Oklahoma*
Miss Ida F. Hasley
Lee Huckins Hotel
Oklahoma City

*Oregon*
Mrs. W. J. Hawkins
571 Myrtle St.
Portland

*Pennsylvania*
Miss Mary Ingham
213 Penfield Bldg., Philadelphia

*South Carolina*
Mrs. W. P. Vaughan
R. F. D., Route 8
Greenville

*South Dakota*
Mrs. A. R. Fellows
Sioux Falls

*Tennessee*
Miss Sue White
323 Sixth Avenue North
Nashville

*Texas*
Mrs. Clara Snell Wolfe
909 West 18th Street
Austin

*Utah*
Mrs. C. E. Jenkins
Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City

Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron (acting)
1901 South 9th St., East
Salt Lake City

*Vermont*
Miss Ann Batchelder
Woodstock

*Virginia*
Mrs. Sophie G. Meredith
204 East Grace St., Richmond

*Washington*
Mrs. Frederick Forest
2417 Pacific Ave., Spokane

*West Virginia*
Mrs. U. V. Vincent
Shinnston

*Wisconsin*
Miss Ada James
Richland Center

### National Advisory Council

*Chairman*, Mrs. John Rogers, Jr., N. Y.

*Vice Chairmen*
Mrs. Avery Coonley, Ill.
Miss Susan P. Frost, S. C.
Mrs. Edwin C. Grice, Pa.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Mrs. Alden Potter, Minn.

*Secretary*, Mrs. Geo. Day, Conn.

Mrs. Frederick T. Ackerman, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Adamson, N. Y.
Mrs. W. R. Alvord, Mich.
Mrs. Charles E. Amidon, N. Dak.
Miss Mary E. Bakewell, Pa.
Mrs. M. R. Bankston, La.
Mrs. Bion H. Barnett, Fla.
Mrs. Cyrus Beard, Wyo.
Mrs. M. Toscan Bennett, Conn.
Mrs. Orville Black, California
Mrs. William Blauvelt, N. Y.
Mrs. Howard P. Boyle, Ohio
Mrs. Alfred H. Bright, Minn.
Reverend Olympia Brown, Wis.
Mrs. W. G. Brown, W. Va.
Mrs. Henry Bruere, N. Y.
Mrs. Robert Bruere, D. C.
Miss Mary A. Burnham, Pa.
Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell, Col.
Mrs. Annie Wells Cannon, Utah
Mrs. John Carey, Ind.
Mrs. Joseph Carey, Wyo.
Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, N. Y.
Mrs. Margaret Zane Cherdron, Utah
Mrs. Ross A. Collins, Miss.
Mrs. William L. Colt, N. Y.
Miss Anna Constable, N. Y.
Mrs. Vincent Cook, Ore.
Mrs. Frank Cothren, N. Y.
Mrs. R. P. Crump, Miss.
Mrs. Lucius M. Cuthbert, Col.
Mrs. George H. Day, Conn.
Dr. Maria M. Dean, Mont.
Miss Lavinia Dock, Pa.
Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr, N. Y.
Mrs. Victor du Pont, Delaware
Miss Crystal Eastman, N. Y.
Mrs. John C. Edwards, Mass.
Mrs. Henry Ess, Mo.
Mrs. J. Bordon Estee, Vt.
Mrs. Sara Bard Field, Cal.
Mrs. Robert Patterson Finley, N. J.
Mrs. William Floyd, N. Y.
Mrs. Marie Moore Forrest, D. C.
Mrs. J. Andre Fouilhoux, Ore.
Mrs. L. Crozier French, Tenn.
Mrs. Emma Maddox Funck, Md.
Mrs. Susan Lawrence Gehrman, Ill.
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Gilman, N. Y.
Mrs. Adolphus E. Graupner, Cal.
Mrs. Jennie Law Hardy, Mich.
Mrs. W. E. Hardy, Neb.
Mrs. F. R. Hazard, N. Y.
Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst, Cal.
Mrs. William Randolph Hearst, N. Y.
Mrs. George Hendrie, Mich.
Mrs. Elon Huntington Hooker, N. Y.
Mrs. Henry E. Hovey, N. H.
Mrs. Frederick C. Howe, N. Y.
Mrs. Inez Haynes Irwin, N. Y.
Mrs. Agnes Jenks, R. I.
Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, N. Y.
Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa.
Mrs. Charles Gilmore Kerley, N. Y.
Dr. Cora Smith King, Wash.
Mrs. Otto Kirchner, Mich.
Miss Lola La Follette, N. Y.
Miss Gail Laughlin, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel A. Lindsay, Tex.
Mrs. Lola Maverick Loyd, Ill.
Dr. Sarah H. Lockrey, Pa.
Miss Marian May, N. Y.
Mrs. Lillian M. McAdow, N. Y.
Mrs. John E. McCall, Tenn.
Miss Belle McGibeny, N. J.
Miss Bernice McCoy, Idaho
Mrs. Benton MacKaye, D. C.
Miss Hazel MacKaye, Mass.
Mrs. Ida Finney Mackrille, Cal.
Mrs. Lionel S. Marks, Mass.
Mrs. Marcus M. Marks, N. Y.
Miss Julia Marlowe, N. Y.
Miss Helen Marot, N. Y.
Miss Edythe Wynne Matthison, Conn.
Mrs. Cyrus Mead, Ohio
Miss Vida Milholland, N. Y.
Miss Katherine Morey, Mass.
Mrs. John T. Morrison, Idaho
Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, N. Y.
Mrs. William Spencer Murray, Md.
Mrs. Mary Nolan, Fla.
Mrs. Marsden Perry, R. I.
Mrs. Horton Pope, Colorado
Mrs. Annie G. Porritt, Conn.
Mrs. W. H. Ridenbaugh, Idaho
Mrs. James M. Rector, Ohio
Mrs. Isaac Reese, Tenn.
Miss Ella Riegel, Pa.
Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Ill.
Mrs. A. S. Rossin, N. Y.
Mrs. Charles Edward Russell, D. C.
Mrs. Frederick Sanborn, Cal.
Mrs. Townsend Scott, Md.
Mrs. Samuel Shields, Tenn.
Mrs. Eugene Shippen, Mich.
Mrs. Frances Thurber Seal, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary Wright Sewall, Ind.
Mrs. Austin Sperry, Cal.
Mrs. Albert Steinfeld, Ariz.
Mrs. Julius Stone, Ohio
Miss Grace Strachan, N. Y.
Mrs. David D. Terry, Ark.
Mrs. Mary C. Therkelson, Ore.
Mrs. Robert Gibbes Thomas, S. C.
Mrs. W. I. Thomas, Ill.
Miss Clara L. Thompson, Mo.
Mrs. William B. Thompson, N. Y.
Mrs. Shelley Tolhurst, Cal.
Mrs. Samuel Untermeyer, N. Y.
Mrs. J. P. Vollmer, Idaho
Mrs. Richard Wainwright, D. C.
Mrs. Hattie D. M. Wallis, Col.
Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, D. C.
Mrs. Adeline Otero Warren, New Mexico
Mrs. James Whittemore, Mich.
Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, D. C.
Dr. Marion Walker Williams, Ariz.
Miss Fannie Witherspoon, Miss.
Mrs. F. L. Woodward, Colo.
Mrs. Pope Yeatman, Pa.
Mrs. S. B. M. Young, Mont.
Mrs. Fanny Bloomfield Zeisler, Ill.

### National Department

*Headquarters Maintenance Committee*
Mrs. William Kent

*Lobby*
Miss Maud Younger

*Press*
Mrs. Florence Brewer Boeckel
Mrs. Alice Gram Hidden

*Finance*
Mrs. Lawrence Lewis

*Legislative*
Miss Doris Stevens

*Political*
Mrs. Abby Scott Baker

### National Organizers

Miss Lucy Branham
Miss Mary Dubrow
Miss Julia Emory
Miss Catherine M. Flanagan
Miss Betty Gram
Miss Gladys Greiner
Miss Elsie Hill
Miss Rebecca Hourwich
Miss Caroline Katzenstein
Mrs. Charles F. Moller
Miss Vivian Pierce
Miss Anita Pollitzer
Miss Clara Louise Rowe
Miss Ruth Small
Miss Margaret Whittemore
Miss Joy Young

# Boston Suffrage Prisoners Released

REFERRING to the trial of the suffragists in Boston, reported in the last issue of "The Suffragist," Agnes T. Carr, member of the staff of the "Boston Traveler," has the following to say in the "Traveler" of that date:

"A little group of women has turned a Boston Court upside down. Judicial authority and the stern power of the law melted like snow in the sunshine before the determination of the militant suffragists to defy the court. Grey-haired lawyers are still in a daze as to just what happened. Judges burned midnight oil trying to find some remedy in countless law books."

If the suffrage prisoners turned the Boston Court upside down they also succeeded in doing a few bewildering things to the discipline of the Charles Street jail. Witness the eagerness with which the authorities there endeavored to rid themselves of those embarrassing presences as rapidly as possible.

The women started their disconcerting plans by threatening to undertake a hunger strike. This was to enforce their recognition as political prisoners. Jail authorities had stated on their advent that they would accord them no more consideration than the commonest criminals. The suffragists determined that they would not be forced into prison uniform, and that they would not join the "broom squad" of women prisoners whose lot it is to clean out the jail. Hence the hunger-strike as their only weapon of protest. The next day came the announcement that the authorities had decided that they need not give up their clothes, and they need not work.

Then complaints began going out thick and fast at every opportunity upon the unsanitary conditions of the jail.

Even the sheriff admitted that the jail was in the most deplorable conditon, totally unfit for the housing of human beings, but said that he was unable to get any changes made. Perhaps the most fearful condition of all was the so-called "bucket system" of sanitation. It is almost inconceivable that such a system could be found in any institution in this day and age. The sole toilet accommodations consist of a wooden bucket in each cell, to be emptied once every one or two days by the prisoner herself, depending on the frequency with which she is permitted to go out in the jail yard for that purpose. Another wooden bucket is filled with cold water for bathing whenever the attendants happen to think about it. The resultant condition of foul odors, disease, etc., is intolerable.

As these reports went out, complaints began coming in from outside, letters and telegrams from all over the country, and deputations from citizens of Boston to the Mayor, the Judge, the Sheriff.

In order to rid themselves of the responsibility with which an over-zealous police force and an undiscriminating judge had saddled them, some entirely unknown and untraceable and unidentifiable person whom the police station gave the name of "E. H. Howe" was supposed to have payed the fines which the women had refused to pay, and the women were released, in spite of the protest that they had authorized no one to pay them for them.

Miss Katherine Morey, Miss Ruth Small, and Miss Betty Connolly, "little trio of moral leaders," as a Boston paper calls them, were the first to be so removed, though they declared that they would not allow their fines to be paid. This was on Wednesday evening, Feb. 26. Miss Josephine Collins followed them on Thursday morning, Feb. 27.

The others were released one or two at a time until on March 1 the last suffragist was out of jail, this being Mrs. George Roewer, who served five days of her ten day sentence.

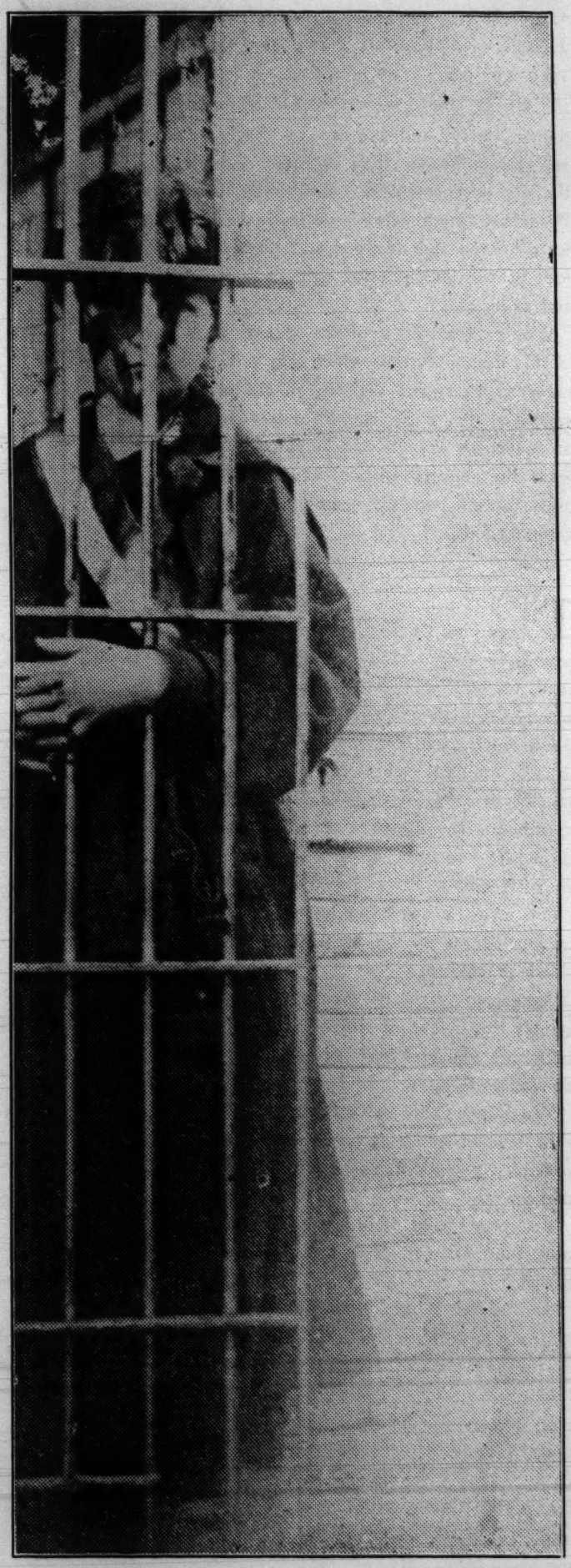
It was first thought that the sentence imposed was eight days, the usual alternative in default of a five-dollar fine—but on reaching the jail the women were told that they were to be held ten days.

Deputations had gone to the court house and to the jail, and counsel had been employed by the suffragists to investigate this mysterious payment, but no satisfaction could be got anywhere. The judge refused to see anyone; and the women were released.

The women who served jail sentences are the following:

Miss Katherine Morey, Brookline, Massachusetts; Miss Ruth Small, Boston; Miss Betty Connolly, Newton; Mrs. Lois W. Shaw, Manchester, N. H.; Mrs. George E. Roewer, Belmont, Mass.; Mrs. Jessica Henderson, Boston; Miss Berry Pottier, Boston; Miss Elsie Hill, Norwalk, Conn.; Miss Betty Gram, of Portland, Ore.; Miss Eleanor Calnan, Methuen, Mass.; Miss Lou Daniels, Boston; Miss Camilla Whitcomb, Worcester; Miss Josephine Collins, of Boston; Mrs. H. C. Russian, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Martha Foley, Boston, and Mrs. George Hill, of Boston.

Miss Frances Fowler, who was reported in last week's "Suffragist" as being in jail was instead dismissed by the judge at trial on account of ill health.



Miss Wilma Henderson in Boston Tombs Awaiting Trial

# Suffragists Protest at President's Meeting in New York

## Burn President's Speeches

ONE of the most disgraceful proceedings in the history of democracy and the fight for democracy took place in New York City on the night of Tuesday, March 4. While President Wilson, in the great Metropolitan Opera House was speaking and pleading for a League of Nations as a safeguard of democracy and peace, out in the street in front of the Opera House women of the National Woman's Party, endeavoring to reach a point where they could stand as silent reminders of the democracy which is not theirs, when the President should later issue from the building, were beaten and dragged and trampled under foot by the police, aided by a mob of soldiers and sailors.

Women from all over the country took part in this demonstration which was meant to express to President Wilson, on the eve of his sailing again for Europe, the grave indignation of American women that he should once more leave the country without having done his utmost for the enfranchisement of his country's womanhood.

THEY went out, a long line of them, streaming single file through the gathering crowds, following the American flag at their head, walking wtih determination and a quiet dignity from their Headquarters at 13 E. 41st street toward the Metropolitan Opera House. In their hands they bore banners, all of them—banners inscribed with their demand for American democracy, banners in the unlettered purple, white and gold which stands for women's future freedom.

The large lettered banner which expressed the purpose of the demonstration read:

**"Mr. President,**

**"American women protest against the defeat of suffrage, for which you and your party are responsible.**

**"We demand that you call an extra session of Congress immediately to pass the suffrage amendment.**

**"An autocrat at home is a poor champion for democracy abroad."**

This brave, slender line of women was led by Miss Margaretta Schuyler, of Portland, Maine, daughter of Dean Schuyler, of the Episcopal Cathedral. She carried the American flag. She was followed by Mrs. Lucy Maverick, of San Antonio, Texas, one of the foremost suffragists of that city, carrying the purple, white and gold tricolor. Next came Miss Florence DeShan, the well known moving picture actress, carrying the historic picket banner

**Mr. President, what will you do for woman suffrage?"**

She was followed by Mrs. Beatrice Castleton, of Atlanta, Georgia, former state chairman of the Georgia branch of the Woman's Party, bearing another famous picket banner:

**"Mr. President, How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty?"**

As the line reached Fortieth and Broadway it met wtih a barrier of more than a hundred police, forming a cordon of close-spaced burly figures across the way. Miss Schuyler and her followers bravely tried to make their way through this iron wall. Immediately the police rushed upon them—rushed upon the banners, tore them down, broken and draggled, rained blows upon the women who carried them, tearing their harmless, beautiful purple, white and gold banners from them, leaving them holding the splintered poles staunchly above them until these too were wrenched away.

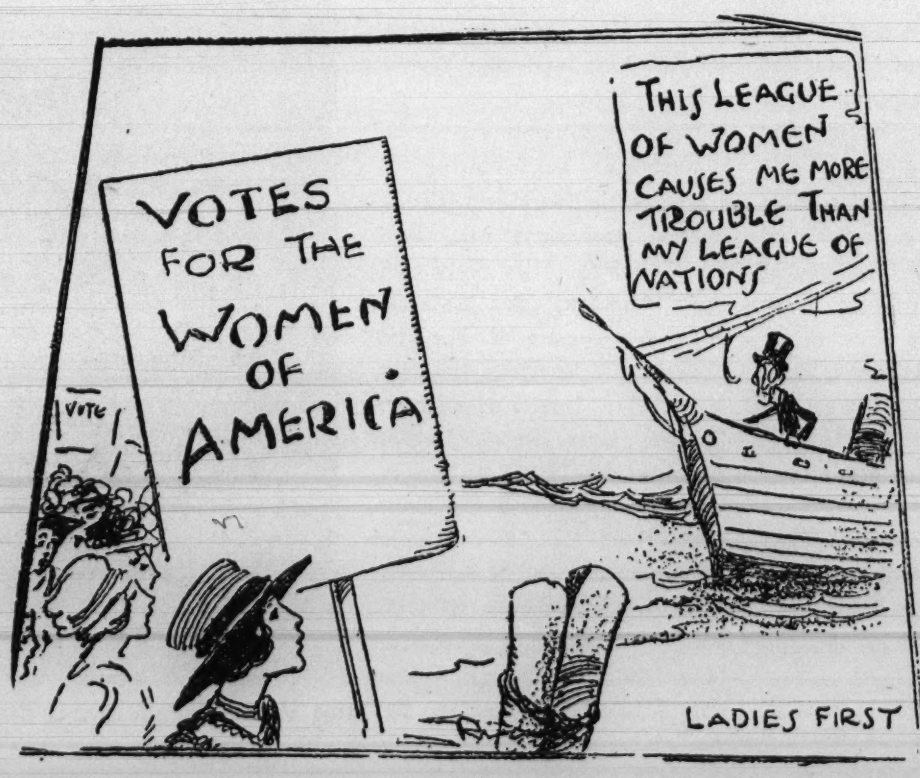
Emulating the noble example of the defenders of law and order, some soldiers and sailors who had gathered now joined in the assault, tearing banners, grabbing broken banner poles and using them as cudgels, adding their shouts and hootings to the confusion of sounds which came from the crowded streets, to the cheers for the women, the indignant protests against their treatment, and the shouts of the police.

BUT of this melee six arrests were made. What were they? Arrests of individuals in the mob who had rushed upon the women, struck them, insulted them, destroyed their property? Oh no—they were, first of all, Alice Paul, National Chairman of the Woman's Party; Elsie Hill, daughter of the late Congressman Hill, of Connecticut; and Doris Stevens, legislative chairman of the Woman's Party, who were at that time mere bystanders, without banners, not even decorated with the suffrage insignia; and Miss Schuyler, who had led the line of passive "militants;" Miss Maverick and Mrs. Castleton, who had carried banners, near the head of the procession; and Mrs. Marie Bodenheim, wife of the poet. For some mysterious reason—or no reason at all, such as had motivated her arrest, Miss Schuyler was released from her guard as soon as they reached another corner. The others were marched down Broadway by their captors to the police station at 30th street.

There they were charged with disorderly conduct, interfering with the police and similar charges.

The six women who were arrested were locked for about half an hour in the cells at the police station. They were then suddenly released just as they were to have been driven in the patrol wagon to the Woman's Night Court, after having been held in the patrol wagon for about twenty minutes.

THEY went back to headquarters and took part in the second line of purple, white and gold which left Suffrage Headquarters. Until this line reached Fortieth Street it made its stately way unmolested. Here again the police massed to meet it. Miss Elsie Hill this time was in the lead, wearing the colors, and bearing a torch. The police again rushed to tear down the banners of freedom, and as there came the ripping sounds of tearing flags and the crakle of breaking poles women were again knocked down and trampled under foot in the jam, some picked up later almost unconscious, limp, and bleeding from scraped hands and arms and bruised flesh. Those who kept their feet in the awful crush were battered and torn, narrowly escaping broken bones. Miss Hill succeeded in holding aloft her torch and a scrap of paper containing the words which the President was uttering on the inside about self-government, and which a messenger had brought out from the Opera House. As she began the meeting of protest she burned the words which the President had, in that hour of blackness for American liberties, just uttered about freedom and democracy. The police rushed upon her, but it was too late.



Alice Paul, a slender, dauntless little figure, and the rest of the line behind her, had by this time succeeded in making their way up to the wall of police, and the crowds dashed after them.

So the women were dragged and cuffed about the streets of New York on this night before the President sailed for France. Their meeting was entirely broken up. The stand from which they undertook to speak was destroyed. Once, to the soldiery Miss Elsie Hill cried out: "Did you fellows turn back when you saw the Germans coming? What would you have thought of anyone that did? Did you expect us to turn back now? We never turn back, either—and we won't until democracy is won!"

Among those who took part in this demonstration—who refused to "turn back," but who faced for the second time a lawless crowd which acted under police protection, rather than turn traitor to their firm convictions or to fail their comrades in the cause they knew to be right, were the following:

Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson, of Spruce Pine, North Carolina, wife of a well known lawyer now practicing in New York.

Dr. Grace Cross, of Boston, one of the most prominent women physicians of Boston.

Mrs. Irving Moller, of New York, wife of Major Moller.

Miss Jessica Granville Smith, of New York, secretary of the Woman's International League.

Miss Maria Ratovitch, of Chicago, well known aviatrix.

Mrs. E. B. Newman, of New York, one of New York's most successful women lawyers.

Mrs. Mary Gage, of New York, in charge of the speakers' bureau of the Armenian Relief Fund.

Mrs. Wilmer Kearns, of Rockville, Long Island, Congressional District Chairman of the Woman's Party.

Mrs. Adelaide Johnson, of New York, the sculptress who made the bust of Susan B. Anthony now in the Metropolitan Art Gallery.

Miss C. Felgemaker, of Erie, Pa., a graduate of the Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy and later City Investigator, of Jackson, Michigan.

Miss Elizabeth Elder, of Wayne, Pa., former membership chairman of the Pennsylvania branch of the Woman's Party.

Mrs. Alexander Shields, of Armarillo, Texas.

Miss May Condon, of Bridgeport, Conn.

Mrs. William Colt, of New York, vice-chairman of the New York branch.

Mrs. Alice Bergen, of Worcester, Mass., and Miss Katherine Lincoln, of New York.

Until late in the night, following the arrest of the women, and on the next day, repeated efforts were made in all quarters to discover the reason for their sudden release, but no satisfaction could be got from any inquiries. Officials of the court refused repeatedly to give any answer, except this much—that a message had come from someone "higher up" ordering the release of the women.

THAT same night, and all during the following day, sailors, privates, and officers both military and naval, continued to come into the office of Suffrage Headquarters to apologize for the conduct of men in uniform throughout the disgraceful proceedings of the evening. They begged the women to believe that that action was not representative of the attitude of service men in general—that they considered it deeply outrageous, and that it had been carried on by a few irresponsible soldiers and sailors who were probably intoxicated, or who were at all events natural rowdies, such as one may find in any street gathering. They expressed, every man of them who came into the office, the deepest regret and shame that such a thing had taken place.

**Mrs. E. St. Clair Thompson Leaving Headquarters for the Protest Demonstration**

## HISTORY OF THE AMENDMENT

*Drafted*
In its present form, by Susan B. Anthony in 1875.
*First Introduced*
January 10, 1878, by Hon. A. A. Sargent, in the Senate.
*Reported from Committee*
*In the Senate*
1878, Adverse majority.
1879, Favorable minority.
1882, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1884, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1886, Favorable majority.
1890 Favorable majority.
1892, Favorable majority, adverse minority.
1896, Adverse majority.
1913, Favorable majority.
1914, Favorable majority.
1917, Favorable majority.
*In the House*
1883, Favorable majority.
1884, Adverse majority, favorable minority.
1886, Favorable minority.
1890, Favorable majority.
1894, Adverse majority.
1914, Without recommendation.
1916, Without recommendation.
1917, Without recommendation.
*Voted Upon*
*In the Senate*
January 25, 1887. Yeas 16, nays 34. Absent 25 (of whom 4 were announced as for and 2 against).
March 19, 1914. Yeas 35, nays 34, failing by 11 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
October 1, 1918. Yeas 54, nays 30, failing by 2 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.
*In the House*
January 12, 1915. Yeas 174, nays 204, failing by 78 of the necessary two-thirds vote.
January 10, 1918. Yeas 274, nays 136, passing by the necessary two-thirds vote.

## THE NATIONAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States extending the right of suffrage to women.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each House concurring therein),* That the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, shall be valid as part of said Constitution, namely:

"ARTICLE—SEC. 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

"SEC. 2. Congress shall have power, by appropriate legislation, to enforce the provisions of this article."

## THE AMENDMENT IN THE SIXTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

*Introduced*
In the Senate, on April 4, 1917, by Senators Thompson, Owen, Jones and Shafroth.
In the House, on April 2, 1917, by Representatives Raker, Rankin, Mondell, Keating, Taylor and Hayden. Reintroduced in the House December 18, 1917, by Representatives Rankin Raker, Hayden, Taylor, Keating and Mondell.
*Referred*
In the Senate, to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
In the House, to the Judiciary Committee.
In the House all resolutions reintroduced on December 18 were referred to the Committee on Woman Suffrage.
*Reported in the Senate*
Favorably September 15, 1917.
*Reported in the House*
By Judiciary Committee without recommendation December 15, 1917.
By Suffrage Committee with recommendation January 8, 1918.
*Present Status*
*In the Senate*
Voted upon February 10, 1919, yeas 55, nays 29, failing by one of the necessary two-thirds vote.
*In the House*
Passed January 10, 1918, by one vote.


# The Suffragist

*Subscriptions: Domestic, $1.00; Foreign, $1.50. Single copies 5 cents. Make checks, drafts, and post office orders payable to The Treasurer of the National Woman's Party*

Columbian Printing Company, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter, Nov. 14, 1913, at the Postoffice at Washington, D. C., under act of March 3,1879


## A Special Session Immediately

PRESIDENT Wilson has again sailed for France, leaving undone behind him the business of making America a democracy.

But American women will not cease in his absence to demand a special session of Congress for the passage of the bill for their enfranchisement. The immediate need of this is imperative—and imperative for this reason:

The mere passage of the measure in the House and Senate does not find women at once vested with the right to vote. There is the possibly long process of ratification state by state until three-fourths of the states have accepted the measure as a Constitutional Amendment.

By its failure to pass in the last Congress a terrible loss has been sustained by the adherents of the Susan B. Anthony amendment, in that, of the forty state legislatures then in session, sixteen have adjourned since the first of March, wiping out the possibility of ratification in that number of states for at least one year and in some cases two, unless special sessions of the legislatures are called.

By an immediate special session of Congress and an immediate passage of the bill, the proposed amendment might have reached the twenty-four state legislatures which are still in session this month, but that hope, too, is now gone. Twelve of those twenty-four will have adjourned by the end of March, of which only fifteen days are now remaining. That will leave but twelve legislatures in session after April 1. Three more come into being later in the summer—Florida in April, Georgia in June, and Alabama, which is recessing now, will reconvene in July. In all, then, the total number of state legislatures which will be available for ratification purposes this spring is fifteen. This is small compared to the opportunity so criminally wasted—the opportunity for complete ratification this spring. But at least it will be a step forward on the road toward thirty-six. An immediate special session and an immediate passage can enable us to take advantage of it.

Nebraska, Tennessee, Ohio, Massachusetts and New Jersey will be in session until the middle of April; California, Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island until May; New York until July. West Virginia is in indefinite extra session. At the outside, then, there are only thirty days left in which to reach all fifteen of the legislatures named. And by the end of sixty days only four will be in session.

If no session is called until June—or December—or such other time as may suit the convenience of our Chief Executive abroad—then the business of ratification CANNOT proceed to a successful end for many, many months, and women will have no voice in the vital reconstruction plans of the coming Presidential year.

This, then, is the urgent need for immediate action. We demand that the federal suffrage amendment be passed AT ONCE in special session of Congress before the time for action by these fifteen legislatures is up.

# Federal Suffrage in the Last Hours of the Sixty-Fifth Congress

**Sixty-fourth Vote Finally Won**

DURING the last hours of the Sixty-fifth Congress effort was put forth by Democratic leaders on behalf of suffrage. The lamentable part is that all this admirable activity should have come too late.

Upon President Wilson's arrival in the Capital one of the first pieces of legislation which he took up was the federal suffrage amendment. Soon after arriving in Washington the President went to the Capitol and conferred with Senator Jones, Chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, about the suffrage resolution. He expressed himself as deeply chagrined over the failure of the measure on February 10, and he seems to have been instrumental in securing its immediate reintroduction into the Senate in a form which would be acceptable to some of the opposition. On Friday, Feb. 28, Senator Jones, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee, introduced the Jones Resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution enfranchising women. This was referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

Shortly after this action by Senator Jones, Mr. Raker, of California, chairman of the Woman Suffrage Committee of the House, introduced the same resolution in the House where it was referred to the Woman Suffrage Committee.

This action was followed by the public declaration of Senator Gay, of Louisiana, Democrat, who voted against the federal amendment on February 10, that he would now vote for it in the form presented by the Jones amendment, though this resolution made only a verbal change in the original resolution. Thus was won at last the final vote in the Senate necessary to give the required two-thirds majority!

From that time on the efforts of the Democratic leaders were directed toward bringing the amendment before the Senate and the House. Mr. Raker, on Saturday, March 1, reported the new Jones amendment favorably out of Committee. He then endeavored to bring it up before the Rules Committee in order to get a rule for its appearance before the House for consideration, but did not succeed in getting a place for the measure on the calendar. The session ended, then, without the bill being placed on the calendar of the House.

In the Senate Senator Jones made several attempts to obtain unanimous consent for the appearance of his resolution, which he was prepared to report favorably out of Committee, before that body. Since Senator Gay's declaration in favor of the bill it was known that there were enough votes in the Senate to pass it if it could be brought to a vote.

On Saturday, March 1, unanimous consent was asked by Senator Jones and objected to by Wadsworth, of New York. On Monday, March 3, it was asked and objected to by Weeks, of Massachusetts. On Tuesday, March 4, Senator Sherman refused to yield to Senator Jones for that purpose. So the session came to an end in the Senate without action on the suffrage amendment. All this effort on the part of the Administration at the last moment, when it was known to have been too late was perhaps pitifully ineffective, but it was certainly encouraging as an indication of the importance which the Administration has come to attribute to the federal suffrage question

# The New Republican Chairmanships and Suffrage

SUFFRAGISTS may comment wtih interest upon a rather significant phase of the reorganization in the new Republican House which is to take the place of the Democratic House of the last Congress.

New announcements of Committee Chairmanships are coming out each day and at the time this issue goes to press there are thirty-two such appointments made public. It is interesting to note that of these thirty-two Republican committee chairmanships only two are anti-suffragists, while under Democratic control the heads of twenty-two of these same committees were men opposed to suffrage.

Even more important than the Committee Chairmanships is the appointment of floor-leader of the House. It has just been announced that this honor goes to Frank W. Mondell, Republican Representative-at-large from Wyoming, who was a friend of suffrage when friends were scarcer than they are today and when suffrage was less popular. Some four or five years ago at a time when many suffragists were forsaking the Susan B. Anthony amendment for the Shafroth-Palmer amendment (which provided for ratification by state referendum instead of by the legislatures) Mr. Mondell still sponsored the original measure, and it was then known as the Bristow-Mondell amendment. Mr. Mondell has been asked by the National Woman's Party to introduce the amendment in the House at this coming session. Mr. Mondell's is a very responsible position, and it is gratifying that it should have gone to so consistent a worker for the enfranchisement of women.

Three of the most important committees, the Committee on Ways and Means, the Committee on Rules, and the Judiciary Committee, the three with which suffragists had such unmitigated struggles before when the bill was being held up in the House, are now headed by favorable men. These are Judiciary, Andrew J. Volstead, of Minnesota, Republican, replacing Webb, of North Carolina, Democrat, opposed; Rules, Philip P. Campbell, Kansas, Republican, replacing Pou, of North Carolina, Democrat, opposed; Ways and Means, Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan, Republican, replacing Kitchin, of North Carolina, Democrat, opposed.

Other committees, whose activities do not affect the suffrage measure but whose new Republican chairmen, it is of interest to note, are all suffragists, follow: Committee on Rivers and Harbors, Charles A. Kennedy, Iowa, replacing Small, of North Carolina, opposed; Postoffices and Post Roads, Halvor Steenerson, Minnesota, replacing Moon, of Tennessee, opposed; Naval Affairs, Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania, replacing Padgett, of Tennessee, opposed; Military Affairs, Julius Kahn, California, replacing Dent, of Alabama, opposed; Interstate and Foreign Commerce, John J. Esch, Wisconsin, replacing Sims, of Tennessee, who was a suffragist; Foreign Affairs, Stephen G. Porter, Pennsylvania, replacing Flood, of Virginia, opposed; Appropriations, James W. Goode, Iowa, replacing Sherley, of Kentucky, opposed; Agriculture, Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa, replacing Lever, of South Carolina, opposed; Banking and Currency, Edmund Platt, New York, replacing Carter Glass, of Virginia, opposed; Committee on Accounts, Ireland, of Illinois, replacing Park, of Georgia, opposed; Revision of Laws, Little, of Kansas, replacing Watkins, of Louisiana, opposed; Civil Service Reform, Lehlback, of New Jersey, replacing Godwin of North Carolina, opposed; Flood Control, Rodenberg of Illinois, replacing Humphreys of Mississippi, opposed; Coinage, Weights and Measures, Vestal of Indiana, replacing Ashbrook of Ohio, opposed. For the Committees on Expenditures in the various departments the newly appointed Republican chairmen are all suffragists. Except in the two cases following, they replaced suffragists among the Democrats. Those two are: Department of Navy, Haskell of New York, replacing Hardy of Texas, opposed; and Department of Agriculture, Baer of North Dakota, replacing Doughton of North Carolina, opposed.

# The Prison Special

THE Prison Special has reached the Pacific coast and started on its return trip to the Atlantic seaboard.

A telegram received from Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, in charge of the publicity of the Prison Special, states:

"The escort of mayors and city counsellors, the freedom of cities, awaits us everywhere. Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer has told of our prison experiences and Miss Vida Milholland has sung to 3,000 bluejackets on Farragut's former flagship, 'The Hartford,' while the men stood voluntarily, packed shoulder to shoulder, for more than an hour. We have held the crowds all day in Jacksonville, only to find our halls filled to overflowing in the evening. In Chattanooga we held a mass meeting larger than any since General Wood spoke in that city.

Prison Special Meeting. Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, Speaking

"Often it is only because of the efforts of the photographers that we are able to make our way through the crowds that surround our car at the stations. To speak to the thousands of people who gather in the streets and outside our mass meeting halls, we divide into groups and scatter to the public parks. We are lunched and dined. Money rings into our basket. Our audiences rise and continue our meetings with speeches of their own supporting the amendment. A messenger boy was summoned to the stage to take telegrams of protest and demand to Washington. Here and there our activities have been varied by requests to inspect the city prisons and advise improvements.

"The headlines in the papers run, 'Suffrage Prisoners Capture City;' 'City Opens Its Hearts to Prisoners.' So far I remember only one attempt to start trouble. On that occasion two flashy looking men whispering to our chauffeur were told 'I have three girls in my charge (the girls were Mrs. H. O. Havemeyer, Mrs. John Rogers, and myself) and I have a gun in my hip pocket that I'll draw on you fellows if you try to start anything.'

"We have talked in all kinds of weather. Lucy Burns held a mass meeting of a thousand people in the pouring rain, in her ardor gesticulating wildly with the umbrella she meant to hold over her head. Finally, as she stood drenched before the crowd, the water pouring from her hatbrim, a little, very old lady, with white hair, equally drenched, climbed up on the platform and asked to kiss her, 'because she was leading so brave a fight.'

"But old ladies are not our only ardent sympathizers. In New Orleans, I overheard one of those men, whose business in life it is to observe what is going on around him from a comfortable bench, say after he had looked us over for an hour or more, 'Well, they're not wild after all; they're about as tame as my own mother; and swell—say, boys, I'm for 'em!'

"So sympathetic is the press of all the country that reporters from towns where our train does not stop travel many miles to get aboard and talk with us.

"It is a glowing and splendid experience, this trip, which brings us into contact with the men and women of the country. It becomes more and more difficult to understand what political leaders hope to gain by delaying the enfranchisement of American women, so deeply desired by the justice loving people of this country."

IN San Antonio permission was granted the Suffrage Prisoners to hold a noon mass meeting in the historic Alamo Plaza, and in the afternoon the great ball-room of the St. Anthony Hotel was packed to hear them. Every chair was occupied, and eager listeners overflowed into the aisles and ranged themselves, standing in close ranks all around the walls of the room. Reports from the spot tell us that the audience was most enthusiastic in their applause, flattering in their interested attention, and generous in their money contributions toward the cause. Coming from a state where the women already and very recently enjoy practically full suffrage, this active interest in the National issue is most encouraging. Emphatic resolutions to be handed the Democratic leaders in the National Capital were adopted.

The Prison Special group was entertained at supper at the Casa del Rio, a quaint old Mexican restaurant overlooking the river on one of its innumerable windings through the city, by Mrs. Harriet Leary and Mrs. Rena Maverick Green.

ONE other unexpected stop was made in Texas, at El Paso, while the car was obliged to be held over for repairs, and advantage was taken of this wait to arrange some very successful street meetings and to distribute literature at the Seldon Hotel, where the party made headquarters. The party may even boast that they included Mexico in their itinerary, for while here at El Paso they found time, between impromptu street meetings, to cross the Rio Grande by bridge and view the small, sleepy Mexican town of Juarez on the banks opposite El Paso. No lectures were delivered at that point, however!

IN Los Angeles still further triumphs awaited the Special. At a big luncheon in the Clark Hotel a great deal of money was raised for the work of the National Woman's Party, and Mrs. Colvin and Mrs. John Rogers took memberships as fast as they could write out the cards. The room was taxed to its utmost capacity, and Mrs. Rogers says "I can scarcely believe it, but the luncheon in Los Angeles this time was more than four times as largely attended as the dinner given to the members of the Suffrage Special here in 1916. This proves the advancing sentiment of the country for the political freedom of women as a nation-wide necessity." Mrs. Mary E. Garbutt, who presided, is a Los Angeles woman and has been prominent in the suffrage movement in the West for thirty-five years, and speaks with pride of her campaign association with Susan B. Anthony and Lucy Stone.

The afternoon mass meeting in Blanchard Hall was so crowded that an overflow meeting of several hundred people had to be held in the adjoining Symphony Hall. Mrs. Vernon Voorheis Rood, of Los Angeles, presided at the larger meeting, and Mrs. John Rogers, of New York, at the meeting in Symphony Hall. Speakers went from one hall to the other, and Miss Milholland sang at both meetings. So great was the enthusiasm and interest of the audiences that when the formal program of speeches was over the whole assemblage resolved itself into a huge congratulatory reception, during which those who had been the listeners took occasion to express their interest and belief in the work, more people asked to become members of the Party, and more contributions toward the next campaign were given.

Los Angeles papers give most enthusiastic reports of the sojourn of the Prison Special in their city and of its crowded and overflowing meetings and intensely sympathetic audiences. Publicity had also been very good before the coming of the suffragists, and as a result of this heralding of their arrival, many people flocked to Los Angeles from Paradena, San Diego and other surrounding cities in that section of the state, to hear the story of the Picket Prisoners. In this way the whole of Southern California was very widely enlisted in the interest of the National Womans' Party before the Special moved on, to receive a fresh ovation in San Francisco.

ALL along the line of their progress the utmost enthusiasm has followed them. It is perfectly amazing to trace the change of sentiment from the state of prejudice due to ignorance, to the state of enthusiastic realization and understanding. In places where the work of the pickets was previously well known their reception was absolutely astounding, hundreds meeting them at the station with great demonstrations, following them cheering through the streets, flocking to the street meetings, and being turned away disappointed from the big night programs in the city's largest auditoriums. In places where prejudice still held sway, due to a lack of the proper understanding of the activities of the National Woman's Party in its work for suffrage, thousands still came to hear and see the prisoners and to try to get at the truth of the many rumors they had heard concerning them. It was in such places as these, especially throughout the South, that a hitherto uninterested populace was aroused to the highest pitch of approving enthusiasm at the revelations of the Prison Special. People in attendance at various ones of these occasions report that the meetings were the most thrilling they had ever attended in their lives—the most thrilling of any sort, and that the vast numbers of the population of this country which the Prison Special is reaching, with the most marvelously gratifying results, is little short of miraculous.

Members of Prison Special Before Historic Alamo in San Antonio

# Comments of the Press

### Twenty-nine Senators Did

AMERICA has been called the most conservative nation in the world and Congress is probably more conservative just now than the rest of the nation. So it is not remarkable that a simple measure of justice, like equal suffrage, should fail of adoption. But if it is not remarkable it is irritating. What business have twenty-nine members of the United States Senate to refuse the people of this country the right to decide whether or not they want women to vote? By what moss-grown code of ethics do they justify their action? What do they think this is—1776 or 1919?

There could be no more striking demonstration that this is not yet even a political democracy. It was not even both houses of Congress that refused to submit the amendment. It was not even a majority of one house. It was a minority of the Senate. Twenty-nine senators stood against the rights, present and prospective, of half the population of the United States. Twenty-nine senators told the world that our pretensions to democracy are to that extent hypocrisy. Twenty-nine senators, speaking for America, declared that this country thinks women able to run households, to bring up children, and to take an increasingly prominent part in the industrial and business life of the country, but not wise enough to vote.

What will Mr. Wilson say if somebody at the peace conference now raises the question, "Just what do you mean by democracy? Why should small nations have the right of self-determination when your own federal government will not lift a finger to secure half the adult population of your own country the full and unquestioned right to vote?"

The little new German republics are in this respect more democratic than the United States. There will be nothing for Mr. Wilson to say.—*San Francisco "Call" and "Post," February 11, 1919.*

### Banners of Freedom

THE world has furnished two examples of inscription upon banners which worked revolutions. Constantine, desperate in the face of superior enemies, inscribed upon the banners of his armies a cross with these words—IN THIS SIGN WE CONQUER.

History tells of the enthusiasm with which his troops rushed to battle and their subsequent victories.

Not for sixteen hundred years after were banners used as a great rallying force for truth. The members of the National Woman's Party, desperate in the face of superior enemies, enemies with their century-old party organization in control of the government, followed the example of Constantine, temporal head of the Church Militant, and inscribed on their banners the revolutionary words:

LIBERTY, FRATERNITY, EQUALITY.

History will tell of the victorious crusade of this little army.—*A Review of Abraham Lincoln Ideals, February, 1919.*

### Greetings

NOTICE announcement that leaders of the National Woman's Party will greet President Wilson when he arrives at Boston. What's meant by greet?—New York Telegram, Feb. 19, 1919.

### No Armistice

THE National Woman's Party has signed no armistice with the forces of autocracy. It is still fighting for democracy. And while the President of the United States goes to Europe with his train of map-makers, boundary-line experts and press-censors, to secure self-determination for all nations of men, American women are still being terrorized by brutal imprisonment for talking for democracy at home.—*A Review of Abraham Lincoln Ideals, February, 1919.*

### Long Live Suffrage and Freedom

THE justice of a cause will carry it through to victory. In spite of opposition, in spite of misrepresentation, in spite of every form of obstacle, justice in the long run will prevail and truth crushed to earth will rise again.

Last night Charleston celebrated in honor of freedom and liberty. At the Academy of Music cultured American women told the story of suffrage to eager listeners, while at the Garden theater lovers of freedom assembled to hear the eloquence of a distinguished orator in his plea for self-determination for Ireland.

The recent defeat of the suffrage amendment did not end the march to victory. It was but a postponement of the hopes of every honest citizen of America. Success is bound to come and that in the near future.

Charleston is highly honored in having the "prison special" make its first stop here. It is a tribute to the Americanism of our people. No better token of our appreciation of the justice of woman's cause could be offered than the outpouring of last night to hear the speeches of the advocates of a movement that will give new life to American institutions.—*Charleston, S. C. American, February 17, 1919.*

# Treasurer's Report

**Treasurer, Miss Mary Gertrude Fendall**
**Bank of Deposit, American Security and Trust Co., Washington, D. C.**

**Auditors: Marwick, Mitchell Peet & Co.**

## CONTRIBUTIONS TO $500,000.000 FUND FOR PASSAGE OF THE FEDERAL SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

## COLLECTIONS FROM DECEMBER, 1912

**List of Contributions from Feb. 22 through March 6, 1919**

**Contributions made to National Headquarters:**

Per Mrs. Kent's Committee:

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa. | $ 100.00 |
| Anonymous, D. C. | 100.00 |
| Rev. Olympia Brown, Wis. | 3.00 |
| Mr. and Mrs. William H. Blauvelt, N. Y. | 25.00 |
| Miss Eliza Tonks, D. C. | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Rosella S. Bayhi, La. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. J. P. Bentley, La. | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Genevieve M. Fuller, Mass. | 20.00 |
| Miss Edith Callahan, Ky. | 25.00 |
| Miss Annie P. Logan, S. C. | 2.00 |
| Miss Coralie C. Grimke, S. C. | 3.00 |
| Mrs. Williams, D. C. | 1.00 |
| Mr. George Middleton, N. Y. | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Florence S. Rogers, Tenn | 5.00 |
| Mrs. D. H. Barker, Tenn. | 10.00 |
| Mr. George W. Chamlee, Tenn. | 5.00 |
| Mr. S. S. Goffin, Fla. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. S. S. Goffin, Fla. | 25.00 |
| Mrs. W. J. Schubert, Fla. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Daisy McCauley, Fla. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Helen Niles Gary, D. C. | 25.00 |
| Miss Fanny U. West, Ill. | 5.00 |
| Mr. Meyer L. Straus, Ill. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Otto Sizeler, La. | 12.00 |
| Mrs. C. A. Meissner, La. | 5.00 |
| Mr. F. H. Bayhi, La. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. H. L. Bearse, Mass | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Thomas H. Gray, Mass. | 10.00 |
| Miss Camilla Whitcomb, Mass. | 15.00 |
| Miss Grace Henshaw, Mass. | 1,100.00 |
| Mrs. C. C. Jack, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Miss Grace R. Horne, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Frida Laski, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Winifred L. Shaw, N. H. | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Jessica L. C. Henderson, Mass. | 15.00 |
| Anonymous, Mass. | 1.00 |
| Miss Berry Pottier, Mass | 5.00 |
| Miss Ruth Small, Mass. | 10.00 |
| Mrs. C. W. Walter, Mass. | 1.00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Anonymous, Mass. | 2.50 |
| Anonymous, Mass. | .50 |
| Collection, Mass. | 3.80 |
| Mrs. Robert T. Whitehouse, Maine | 3.00 |
| Miss Edith Williams, Mass. | .25 |
| Miss Edith R. May, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Stephen Chase, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Miss Laura Kendrick, Mass. | 5.00 |
| Per Delaware Branch: | |
| Mrs. Victor Dupont | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Frank Stirlith | 10.00 |
| Collection | 15.00 |
| Miss L. R. Feeley, D. C. | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Lenetta M. Cooper, Ill. | 2.00 |
| Mr. John Borden, Ill. | 100.00 |
| Mrs. L. Brackett Bishop, Ill | 5.00 |
| Anonymous, D. C. | 20.00 |
| Miss Marie Ernst Kennedy, Pa. | 100.00 |
| Collection, San Antonio, Texas | 131.50 |
| Per Pennsylvania Branch: | |
| Mrs. Pope Yeatman | 100.00 |
| Mrs. Laura M. Deere | 25.00 |
| Mrs. John Cooke Hirst | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Mary Carroll Dowell, collected | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Edmund C. Evans | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Archibald R. Harmon | 5.00 |
| Miss Anita L. Bulmer, N. Y. | 6.00 |
| Mrs. Katherine L. Wolfe, Fla. | 5.00 |
| Miss Zoe Bayhi, La. | 5.00 |
| Mr. Chester Durgin, U.S.N. | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Sara L. Ponder, Fla. | 5.00 |
| Mrs. M. Tilghman Johnston, Md. | 5.00 |
| Collection, Los Angeles, Cal. | 82.50 |
| Collection, San Francisco, Cal. | 229.25 |
| Membership Fees | 78.25 |
| Total collected by National Headquarters | 2,762.55 |
| Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist | 405,744.73 |
| Total collected by National Headquarters through March 6, 1919 | 408,507.28 |

**Contributions made to New Jersey Headquarters:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. J. A. H. Hopkins | 100.00 |
| Mrs. A. J. Rose | 65.00 |
| Mrs. Richard Garabrant | 5.00 |
| Mrs. George Scott | 10.00 |
| Mrs. B. R. Kinkead | 64.75 |
| Miss Minnie Abbott | 5.00 |
| Mrs. J. A. H. Hopkins | 150.00 |
| Miss Kate Roberts | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Morris B. Mead | 1.00 |
| Mrs. William O. Persons | 5.00 |
| Collected through Mrs. Baker | 250.00 |
| Collected through Mrs. Hopkins | 75.00 |
| Mrs. R. M. Laird | 9.00 |
| Mr. Oberlin Smith | 15.00 |
| Mrs. Hilda Ginger | 25.00 |
| Miss Mary Judson Averett | 6.00 |
| Mrs. C. J. O'Brien | .75 |
| Mrs. Grace Skinner | .25 |
| Mrs. P. Ehrie | .25 |
| Miss Southworth | 1.00 |
| Miss Helen Paul | 5.00 |
| Miss Agnes Bieber | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Soper | 5.00 |
| Miss L. Reed | 1.00 |
| Mrs. C. W. Stevens | 3.00 |
| Mrs. M. H. Arnett | 1.00 |
| Mrs. E. L. Lee | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Helena Hill Weed | 61.68 |
| Mrs. Harry A. Farr | .50 |
| Mrs. Robert P. Finley | 2.00 |
| Miss F. E. Ranger | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Catherine Donges | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Louise Mundy | 2.00 |
| Mrs. E. S. Dickerson | 2.50 |
| Miss Belle Wilkins | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Draper | 1.00 |
| Mrs. E. Gladstone | 2.00 |
| Clifton Branch | 5.00 |
| Miss Louise Watts | 10.00 |
| Mrs. Julius Katchen | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Anna S. Morris | 2.00 |
| Mrs. Julia Lacey | 5.00 |
| Mrs. Julia B. Gardner | 8.00 |
| Mrs. F. W. Keasbey | 4.00 |
| Mrs. Clara Laddy | 1.00 |
| Mrs. N. Ashton | 1.00 |
| Mrs. H. W. Brandes | 4.00 |
| Mrs. Diantha P. Wilcox | 25.00 |
| Mr. Charles O'Connor Hennessy | 25.00 |
| Mrs. Caroline Barnes Wilson | 7.00 |
| Vineland Branch | 3.10 |
| Dr. George R. Hare | 10.00 |
| Mrs. J. W. Wobcke | 1.75 |
| Sale of Paper | 8.62 |
| Collections | 34.87 |

**Contributions made to Pennsylvania Headquarters:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. E. Pelzel | .50 |
| Miss Carrie Standenmeyer | 10.00 |
| Miss Mary A. Burnham | 515.00 |
| Miss Fanny T. Cochrane | 25.00 |
| Mrs. G. G. Kempter | 6.00 |
| Dr. Helen Murphy | 1.00 |
| Mrs. Glen O. Martin | 1.00 |

**Contributions made to California Branch:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. Julius Rosewald, Ill. | 250.00 |
| Total collected by Branches | 1,857.52 |
| Previously acknowledged in The Suffragist | 75,027.65 |
| Total collected by Branches through March 6, 1919 | 76,885.17 |
| Grand Total | 485,392.45 |
| Deduction: | |
| Transferred from Branch Headquarters to National Headquarters | 4,433.50 |
| Grand Net Total | $480,958.95 |


**Exquisitely Arranged Store**
**Extraordinary Wide Stock**
**Exceptionally Reasonable Prices**
Get Your Groceries at
**G. G. CORNWELL'S**
1415 H ST. N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C.

TELEPHONE MAIN 861
**Brentano's**
*Booksellers, Engravers and Stationers*
F AND TWELFTH STREETS WASHINGTON, D. C.

**ELLIS & ARNOLD ART GALLERIES**
1323 G St. N.W., Washington, D. C.
ODD THINGS IN
Antique Furniture, Jewelry, Oriental Rugs, Mirrors, Brasses, Silver and Sheffield Plate
*Wedding Gifts a Specialty*

"We Grow 'Cause We Know"
OUR composing Rooms are replete with the most fascinating and up-to-date Type Faces—all selected for the purpose of satisfying the demand of those whose tastes tend toward the better class of Printing. MAIN 4250
Columbian Printing Co., Inc.
815 14th N. W.

**New Fashions** IN SUITS, COATS, WRAPS GOWNS, DRESSES BLOUSES, MILLINERY
Paris New York Washington
**Gidding**
Cincinnati Philadelphia
**Superb Furs** IN CAPES, COATS BELTED STOLES SCARFS, MUFFS, ETC.
1510 H St. N.W. *Opp. Shoreham Hotel*

## PERSONS SECURING SUFFRAGIST SUBSCRIPTIONS

### THROUGH MARCH 7

| | |
|---|---|
| Miss C. M. Flanagan, Conn | 6 |
| Miss Winnatred Corwin, Wis. | 6 |
| Miss Grace Johnson, La. | 1 |
| Miss Ruth Small, Mass. | 2 |
| Mrs. Pascia Warren, N. H. | 1 |
| Mrs. Robert Gorham Fuller, Mass. | 1 |
| Mrs. Bertha C. Moller, Minn. | 2 |
| Miss Amy R. Juengling, New York | 1 |
| Miss Berthe Arnold, Colo. | 1 |
| Miss Gladys Greiner, Md. | 1 |
| Miss Julia Emory, Md. | 1 |
| Mrs. Phoebe C. Munnecke, Mich. | 2 |
| Miss Katherine Preston, Pa. | 1 |
| Miss M. G. Fendall, Md. | 1 |
| Miss Clara Louise Rowe, Calif. | 1 |
| Mrs. Dora G. Ogle, Md. | 1 |
| Mrs. Sara T. Colvin, Minn. | 1 |
| Mrs. Ida Saul Williams, Pa. | 1 |
| Miss Doris Stevens, Nebr. | 1 |
| Prison Special | 6 |
| Total | 38 |


PICTURES—FRAMES—MIRRORS

FRED C. HAYS & CO.
1237 G STREET NORTHWEST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Cornelison

1515 H Street Northwest Millinery Washington, D.

Stone

1220-1222-1224 Walnut Street
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

WE ANNOUNCE A SHOWING OF

New, Original, and Distinctive Models in

WOMEN'S FALL APPAREL

The extraordinary scarcity of woolen fabrics, and the constant increase in prices, makes early purchasing most advisable

West End Trust Company

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CAPITAL and SURPLUS
$4,000,000

Receives Deposits

Acts as Executor, Administrator Guardian, Trustee, Agent

Sells Foreign Exchange, Travelers' Letters of Credit, Express Checks

Maintains an Up-to-date Safe Deposit Department and a Storage Department for trunks and packages

Manages Real Estate, Collects Rents etc.

Lends Money on Approved Collateral Security

H. Kann Sons Co.
"THE BUSY CORNER" PENNA. AVE. AT 8 TH. ST.

KANN'S BOOK STORE IS DOWNSTAIRS

—Right in the heart of the city—where you do your shopping most every day
—is a splendidly equipped book store
—At Kann's, Downstairs.

—It has a complete stock of books, conveniently arranged, and moderately priced.

—The new books are here on the date they are released from the publishers.

—The book store is downstairs in a big, fine basement; quiet and inviting

—away from the distracting sounds of other departments
—and here you may select carefully the books you want.